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Basic Food Policy Given by Ministry

To Distribute Rice Exclusively With Some Barley, Potatoes From Mid-November

Starting from the middle of this month, the daily basic ration of staple food which is at present set at 2.1 go (295 grams) per person will be given exclusively in rice and a certain amount of barley, with potatoes used as a supplementary ration, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry disclosed on Thursday.

Within this month, a per person ration of 1.5 kan or about eight pounds of sweet potatoes will be allocated to the citizens of seven principal cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, Osaka and Fukuoka, and 1.2 kan to residents of other urban districts, without reduction from the basic rice-barley ration, the Ministry officials announced.

The plan was reported to the Cabinet Council on Thursday by Agricultural and Commerce Minister Kenzo Matsumura.

The basic staple food ration used to be 2.3 go but in July, this year, the critical food shortage forced the long-established allotment rate to be reduced to 2.1 go. In carrying out this 10 per cent reduction, the authorities had expected to save 5,000,000 koku of staple food thereby to tide over the critical pre-harvest period of the 1945 rice year. They promised to restore the 2.3 go ration from the beginning of the 1946 rice year starting November 1.

Thus, the pre-harvest period was successfully tided over but the unexpectedly poor crop of this year coupled with the delay of delivery from farmers on account of typhoons and floods has made it impossible to restore the ration rate to 2.3 go. Agriculture and Forestry Ministry officials estimate that even if the present 2.1 go rate is maintained, there will be a deficit of 13,420,00 koku.

Moreover, substitutes form a major portion of the present staple food ration while vegetables and fish allotments are so desperately meager that many city-dwellers are compelled to go out into the country to buy sweet potatoes directly from the farmers. The latest move was taken to alleviate this critical food situation.

In this connection, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura told the press that promised increase of staple food ration to 2.3 go was hopeless unless foreign rice could be imported. The only alternatives to help tide over the crisis were qualitative improvement and increased allocation of subsidiary articles of diet, Mr. Matsumura said.

Minister Matsumura further stated that so long as the general food situation prevails, he would like to have the special allocation of sweet potatoes to citizens of the seven principal cities continued.

TESTIFIES AT MANILA TRIAL

AP-Kyodo

MANILA, November 1.—A woman witness testified today at the Yamashita trial that orders for one of the last bloody orgies in Manila was issued by the Japanese high command itself. The witness told the military commission that she was among those forced to go to the Bay View Hotel with her infant son where she was saved from the mass rape orgy by Captain Akashi, a Japanese officer, she knew.

She said that she protested against the violation of Filipino girls to another officer but that he told her that the troops were under "order from the high command to kill all civilians in Manila" and that the Japanese hated all white women.

She declared that a Japanese lieutenant named Kito told her he was powerless to halt the rapings because the soldiers and marines participating were fresh from the frontlines and could do as they wished.

General Tomoyuki Yamashita won a point near the end of the session when the Commission President rejected a prosecution exhibit showing the slaying of two Germans and one Russian on the ground that they have to be supported by testimony.

Sonja Henie Separates

AP-Kyodo

CHICAGO, November 1.—Sonja Henie, world's ice-skating champion and movie actress, and Daniel Topping, wealthy New York sportsman, decided to separate after a marriage of over five years, their attorneys announced today. Mr. Topping was formerly married to movie actress Arline Judge.

Denies Trujillo's Death

AP-Kyodo

CIUDAD, November 1.—The Dominican Republican foreign ministry and army yesterday officially labeled as false and fantastic the reports circulating in the United States of a revolution in the Dominican Republic and of the death of President Rafael Trujillo.

Hitler and His Mistress Died in Reich Chancellory, British Agents Disclose

AP-Kyodo

BERLIN, November 1.—British headquarters declared that evidence sifted from intelligence reports shows "as conclusively as possible without the bodies" that Adolf Hitler and his mistress, Eve Braun, died on April 30 in a bunker in the Reich chancellory. The report said that Hitler shot himself through the mouth and Miss Braun took poison, after which Martin Bormann, deputy leader of the Nazi Party, and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels moved the bodies outside the bunker where Bormann and others drenched them with gasoline and burned them.

Konoye Issue Cleared By Allied Spokesman

Prince Not Picked by Headquarters of Allies to Revise Constitution

Clearing up the misunderstanding that exists regarding Prince Fumimaro Konoye's role in the revision of the Constitution, a spokesman at General MacArthur's Headquarters Thursday declared that the Prince was not picked by the Allied authorities for that purpose and his connection with the matter arises entirely from his relationship with the Imperial Household, according to a PRO press release on November 1.

The spokesman declared.

"A major misconception seems to exist with reference to the part being played by Prince Konoye in the revision of Japan's Constitution. He has not been selected for that purpose by the Allied authorities.

"Before the fall of the Higashikuni Cabinet, Prince Konoye as the Deputy Prime Minister representing the Prime Minister was informed that the Japanese Government would be required to revise the Constitution. The following day the Higashikuni Cabinet fell and insofar as the Allied authorities were concerned the Prince had no further connection with the matter.

"The Supreme Commander informed the new Prime Minister, Shidehara, of his directive to revise the Constitution. Prince Konoye's further connection with the matter arises entirely from his relationship with the Imperial Household and has no sponsorship from the Allied Headquarters. Preliminary work along this line is being carried out by the Japanese Government and in due course of time this whole subject will be fully presented to the Japanese people for their complete and thorough discussion before a final form of revision is adopted by them."

Danish Cabinet Resigning

AP-Kyodo

COPENHAGEN, November 1.—Danish Premier Wilhelm Buhl announced yesterday that his coalition cabinet was resigning on Thursday and that his Social Democratic Party which suffered a setback in an election yesterday would not attempt to form a new Government. He stated that the new cabinet would have to be composed of coalition parties opposed to socialization. Social Democrats dropped from 66 seats in the 148-seat legislature to 47. None of the remaining parties had a majority.

U.S. Stock Market Calm

AP-Kyodo

NEW YORK, November 1.—The stock market apparently was undisturbed yesterday by President Truman's wage policy and leading issues held a narrow course in early transactions. Gainers included Anconda, Phelps-Dodge, Boerin Boeing and Sears, Roebuck.

2 Million Buildings Destroyed by Raids

Detailed Reports Made to Supreme Allied H.Q. by Welfare Ministry

Nearly 2½ million buildings, representing 17 per cent of the total in Japan, were completely or partly burned or destroyed by air raids against war production centers during the war, the Japanese Ministry of Welfare has reported to Supreme Allied Headquarters. Because vast numbers of war plants were surrounded by dwellings and the fact that two large cities were virtually wiped out by atomic bombs, the report shows a large number of dwellings as victims of bombing.

Military, government, industrial and commercial buildings, number 330,000 were completely wiped out in the air raids. These represented the main concentrations of war production targets in Japan.

In the same areas, 2,000,000 structures classified by the Japanese government as "residences" but known to have been heavily tied in with Japanese industrial dispersion plans involving thousands of home workshops for parent factories, were also totally destroyed.

100,000 Partly Wrecked

An additional 10,000 military, commercial and industrial building were partially burned or destroyed by bombings, and a total of 100,000 "residences" partly wrecked.

The 2,100,000 "residences" lost constituted 15 per cent of the total number of dwelling units in Japan, the report states.

Military authorities point out that the desrucion of the "residences" as well as that of industrial plants, contributed heavily to the paralyzing of Japanese war production. While detailed facts are yet to be determined through spot surveys, the extent to which Japan depended upon home producion units is indicated by some of the known practices:

Military uniform factories frequently housed only the heavy equipment necessary to cut and rough out uniforms. These were then taken to homes where Japanese women spent long hours sewing pockets, and buttons, working button-holes, and otherwise finishing the garment.

Belts for machine-guns and the ammunition to fill them were sent out to homes where children were employed to fill the belts for use in weapons;

Crates and boxes for shipping military supplies were built, for the most part, on the stoops of private dwellings by older men and women working in the streets before their homes;

Piece-Meal Basis

Burned out "residence" areas reveal a wide variety of small machine tools, apparently installed for the purpose of carrying on the heavier and more complicated processes of manufacture of war materials on a piece-meal basis. Spot checks have indicated from half a doen to a score of such machines in a square block area.

Just how widely this home industry set-up was used and how greatly the Japanese warlords depended upon it for maintaining their flow of supply in the Pacific has not been determined. Nor have studies now under way indicated as yet how effectively the bombings served to dry up this source of supply.

Losses through dimantling and demolition from causes other than war totalled approximately 600,000 buildings, including an estimated 500,000 homes during the war. The Japanese estimate that a grand total of more than three million buildings have been lost from all causes, including storms, earthquake, fire, etc., in the course of the war.

Meiji Setsu Today

All schools are scheduled to observe Meiji Setsu today with a ceremony as in other years.

Amalgamation of Army, Navy, Air Forces in U.S. Proposed by MacArthur

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 2.—A suggestion by General Douglas MacArthur that the Army, Navy and Air Forces be consolidated into a single fighting agency with one uniform was made public by the Senate Military Affairs Committee today. The General said "experiences of this war have completely and absolutely convinced me that there should be a complete amalgamation of various fighting forces. I believe they should wear the same uniform. I believe there should be one family instead of three."

'Zaibatsu' Subjected To More Restrictions

Must Get Permit to Transfer Or Adjust Capital Securities of Satellites

Japan's 15 leading financial, commercial and industrial companies were directed by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Wednesday that no sale, trade or other transfer or adjustment of the capital stocks, bonds, debentures, voting trust or other forms of their subsidiary or affiliated firms, shall be made without the prior approval of the Allied Headquarters.

Those affected companies include the Mitsui Honsha, Mitsubishi Honsha, Sumitomo Honsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Kawasaki Company, Nissan Company, Asano Honsha, Fuji Industrial Company, Shibusawa Dozoku Company, Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, Furukawa Company, Okura Company, Nomura Company, Rikken Company, and Nisso Company.

According to this directive, a subsidiary or affiliate of the 15 companies is defined as any corporation, partnership or stock company in which the firms listed above hold any stock or other evidences of ownership, indebtedness or control, or directly or indirectly exercise any power of the management or direction.

Without the prior approval of the Supreme Allied Headquarters, it is directed further that such capital securities referred to above shall not be used as collateral for loans, bills, notes or other borrowings or credit.

Mitsubishi Heads Quit

Baron Koyata Iwasaki and Hikoyata Iwasaki, President and Vice-President respectively of the Mitsubishi Honsha, decided to resign from all their posts in the Honsha as well as in all Mitsubishi enterprises and affiliated companies at the general shareholders' meeting held on Thursday, reports the Asahi.

Moreover, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Kazuo Funada, and Directors Takeo Kato, Shinzo Mitsuhashi, Sobun Yamamuro, and Koshiro Shiba are to resign and retire, according to the new policy for dissolution. The former reform plan was rejected.

At the shareholders' general meeting, it was also decided that the dissolution of the Mitsubishi Honsha will be undertaken gradually, while its controlling power for superintending and guiding other Mitsubishi enterprises and affiliated companies will be removed, and the Honsha wll remain for the present as a simple holding company.

As the new officials of the Mitsubishi Honsha the following were appointed, Kanzo Tanaka, President; Harunosuke Suzuki, Managing Director; Toshio Ishiguro, Managing Director; Toru Hirai, Director; Kamesaburo Ikeda, Director; Nobutaro Motora, Director; Sentaro Komura, Director; Komakichi Miyazaki, Director; Hideya Maruyama, Auditor, and Yoshio Hatano, Auditor.

The Yasuda Zaibatsu was the first to decide upon its dissolution. Mitsui and Sumitomo have also decided to dissolve.

The Government and the four big Zaibatsu were supposed to issue a joint statement at the beginning of November, but as the decision of the Government on the dissolution of the Zaibatsu has not yet been made, it was agreed that all the Zaibatsu will independently issue their own statements.

550 Strikes In U.S.

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (SF), November 1—The U.S. Department of Labor announced yesterday that there were 550 strikes and lockouts during September involving 455,000 workers. The announcement said that there were 3,650,000 man days lost but point out that the loss of time by all workers in plant because of d spute was not necessarily the fault of employes. The time lost during the month was six-tenths of one per cent of available scheduled working time in all industry.

Indonesians Attack British Army in Java

Defy Soekarno's Command to Cease Fighting; Allied Warships in Surabaya

AP-Kyodo

BATAVIA, November 2.—Extremist Indonesian forces appeared today to be out of control as President Dr. I. R. Soekarno reported intensifying attacks on small British forces in several sections of central and western Java in defiance of the leader's cease fighting order. Tension lifted elsewhere followнig a conference between the Dutch and Dr. Soekarno, head of the Nationalist movement.

The British cruisers Sussex and Bulolu and a number of destroyers arrived in Surabaya to evacuate Allied women and children.

At Magelang, British troops were hard pressed by large mobs of extremists and were running short of ammunition, but planes supplied them.

Meanwhile, a report from The Hague quoted the Dutch Government as saying today that if Acting Governor General Hubertus van Mook is actually negotiating with President Soekarno "he is doing so against the express wish and instructions of the government."

President Soekarno last night broadcast an appeal to the Indonesians to stop fighting and "solve all misunderstandings in close cooperation with the Allies."

"I have ordered cessation of all fighting against the Allied forces not only in Surabaya but also at Magelang," he said. "There is no reason for us to take up arms against the Allied forces. They come only to disarm the Japanese and further to take care of internees and to maintain law and order in the Allied occupation areas."

British Commander Killed

AP-Kyodo

BATAVIA, October 31.—Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander in the Netherlands East Indies, issued an ultimatum today threatening to crush with overpowering force of modern weapons any Indonesian force which commits unprovoked attacks upon British troops.

General Christison acted swiftly after announcing that Brigadier General A. W. F. Mallaby, Commander of the 49th Indian Brigade, had been murdered at Surabaya last night while in the company of Indonesian leaders.

The British general summoned President I. R. Soekarno to his headquarters, acquainted him with the facts of General Mallaby's death and read his warning.

Earlier, when asked whether he held Mr. Soekarno responsible for the killing, General Christison replied that "these acts were done in the name of the republic set up by himself."

The murder climaxed a three day battle which apparently had ended when the new attack broke out in Surabaya.

In his warning to President Soekarno, General Christison stated he would bring "the whole weight of my sea, land and air forces and all the weapons of modern war" against the nationalists in the event of further attacks on the British. The Allied commander said those responsible for the unprovoked attacks must be surrendered.

British Sending Warships

AP-Kyodo

BATAVIA, October 31.—All available British warships and aircraft were reported rushing to Surabaya, where Brigadier A.W.P. Mallaby, commander of the 49th Indian brigade, was killed while conferring with Indonesian Nationalists. Aneta

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Nippon Emperor's Assets Will Be Used to Settle Reparations Obligation

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The bulk of the Japanese Emperor's personal estate estimated at more than $166,000,000 will be used in payment of Japanese reparations obligations. Edwin W. Pauley, U.S. representative on the Allied Reparations Commission, made this clear after a conference with President Truman. Mr. Pauley told newsmen no distinction could be made between the Emperor and the Japanese Government on the matter of reparations. The American reparations group headed by H. D. Maxwell of Tacoma, Washington, was scheduled to leave for Japan.

Chinese Reds Grasp Control in Shantung

Admitted by Central Government; Yenan Reiterates Desire for Peaceful Accord

AP-Kyodo

CHUNGKING, November 2.—Scattered fighting between Government and Chinese Communist forces continued today throughout the 11 northern provinces.

Government sources acknowledged that the Communists control Shantung Province, and that both Central Government and Shansi forces have "taken a beating" from the Communists in the north.

Government sources confirmed the withdrawal of the Communists Fourth Army from the South Yangtze, but claimed it was moving northward to attack and dislocate railroads and block the movement of government forces in strength into the north and Manchuria.

The Communist spokesman in Chungking reiterated that the Communists seek a peaceful settlement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. One Chinese Red said current fighting in Shanshi was fierce and complained that the provincial governor was issuing 30,000 Japanese "volunteers" to battle the Communists.

BM Meanwhile, a semi-official Chinese dispatch from Tientsin said that Soviet forces in Manchuria would start a large-scale withdrawal tomorrow which would be completed by December 1.

A Chinese report from Changchun asserted that Chinese forces shortly would be transferred to Manchuria to take over garrison duties with the entire operation to be completed by December 3. Problems connected with the transfer of the authority have been settled, it is reported.

Negotiations leading to the settlement were conducted for China by General Ksiung Shih-hui, director of Generalissimo Chiang's branch headquarters at Changchun and Chiang Kuo, the Generalissimo's elder son who is a special commissioner for foreign affairs in Manchuria.

Spokesman P. H. Chang, meanwhile, acknowledged today that discussions are being held between China and Russia on exchange rates for Soviet occupation notes in Manchuria.

He denied Russia demanded China to pay the entire cost of the Soviet invasion and occupation of Manchuria and also denied the Central Government contemplated issuing new currency in China.

Atomic Commission Formed

AP-Kyodo

PARIS, November 1.—A Government commission to study atomic energy "so that France may hold her place in atomic research" was set up yesterday.

Truman Bares Stand On Reparation Plan

Declares Aim Is to 'Put an End For All Time to Japanese Aggression'

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 2.—President Truman declared today that the reparations program for Japan will be designed to "put an end for all time to Japanese aggression."

This was made in a statement issued in connection with the impending departure for Japan of Edwin C. Pauley, the President's personal respresentative on reparation matters.

The President said Mr. Paurely and his staff, most of whom are scheduled to leave today, will work in close cooperation with General Douglas MacArthur and will utilize surveys made by the General's industrial experts.

Mr. Truman asserted the problem of what to do with Japan and Germany "is one of the greatest challenges in the whole effort to achieve lasting peace." He added that the German reparations program developed by Mr. Pauley will go a long way toward "helping us achieve complete victory over Germany by depriving her of the means ever gain to wage another war."

He asserted that the reparations program for Japan will be directed toward the same fundamental goal.

Civilian Status Favored

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 1.—President Truman, replying to a question from a newspaperman yesterday said that the administration favored the quickest possible transfer of Government in Japan from military to civilian status.

4-Power Occupation

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Russian, British and Chinese troops soon may take their place alongside American forces in the occupation of Japan.

American officials have been discussing for some weeks the best way to arrange a joint occupation and it is understood that General Douglas MacArthur has been kept informed and his views taken into account.

Some Washington authorities say a solution may be to assign forces to separate zones, possibly giving the Russians at least a separate island in the Japanese home group.

The biggest immediate need is an acceptable compromise on joint control machinery. The United States, Britain and China reportedly are near an agreement with Russia. Nothing has been settled, however, and the next move probably will be by Moscow.

Speculation here runs to the idea that a four-power council may be set up in Tokyo with General MacArthur given the deciding vote in case of disagreement.

Meanwhile, President Truman yesterday said he expected Russia to participate soon in the Far Eastern Advisory Commission meetings to consider Japanese control policy.

The President told newsmen he had received a very satisfactory reply from Generalissimo Josef Stalin to a letter which the American Ambassador recently delivered to the Soviet leader at his vacation retreat in the Crimea.

He said that for certain reasons the reply couldn't be made public now.

Secretary of State James Byrnes, asked whether the advisory commission would begin functioning next Tuesday in the event Russia doesn't attend, said he would expect it to go ahead with its work.

NO ATOM BOMB 'SECRET'

Blakeslee Says Basic Principles Known the World Over

AP-Kyodo

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI, November 1.—Associated Press Science Editor, Howard Blakeslee, who has studied closely the development of atomic power, declared that the so-called secret of the bomb is just a misnomer and that the "basic principles are already known the world over."

In a speech prepared for delivery here, Mr. Blakeslee said that any efforts to throttle scientific investigation of atomic energy would constitute a threat to America's security. "If we restrict our own scientists, other nations will make the main discoveries both for atomic bombs and atomic power," he said.

Italian Election Set

AP-Kyodo

ROME, November 1.—The Italian Council of Ministers decided yesterday to hold general elections for a constitutional convention not later than next April and to initiate local elections before the end of the current year.

G.I.'s Donate 100 Gallons of Gasoline For Transportation of Sweet Potatoes

Thanks to the aid of the American forces in Kanagawa Prefecture, who donated 100 gallons of gasoline to facilitate the transportation of sweet potatoes, the shipment of 325,000 kan (one kan is 3.73 kilograms) from Tsuchisawa-mura, Naka-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture, has been completed Domei reports.

The farmers of Tsuchisawa-mura were ordered to provide 325,000 kan of sweet potatoes to the Keihin district, but as no other transportation means but wagons were available, slow trips must be repeated over a distance of some three ri (one ri is about two miles) from the village to Oiso station, the nearest station to the village. In this way, some 700 bags of potatoes were the maximum to be carried to the station in one day and consequently some 5,000 more bags were awaiting shipment.

In view of the actual difficulty of transportation, police superintendent Saito of the Oiso police station appealed for aid to the occupation forces explaining the difficulty. The American forces who understood the situation willingly donated 100 gallons of gasoline, thus to facilitate the transportation of potatoes. As the dispatch of potatoes has been completed in no time by trucks, the farmers are now ready to start the planting of wheat. They are reported to have expressed their profound gratitude for the kind consideration of the Americans.

U.S. Army Experts Unearth Secret Documents Including Maps of Luzon, Alaska, S. Pacific

The U.S. Army's original set of drawings for the maps of Luzon, stolen from Manila before the Japanese fled, was among the prizes recovered by a detail of 10 mapping experts, translators, and service personnel from the Detachment 648th Engineer Base Topographic battalion, who recently seized the Imperial mapping agency at Matsumoto. The group spent 10 days making an inventory of the maps and equipment of the Japanese Geographical Land Survey department which had been operating in Matsumoto after being bombed out of Tokyo last May.

In the secret original manuscript files, the detail also found a carefully segregated series of the Gettysburg battle maps. Just what prompted the Japanese to hide Civil War documents in their most secret files has not been explained, a member of the party said.

Approximately two tons of maps that appeared to have significance enough for a more thorough examination were loaded into trailers and returned to Tokyo, where technicians in the Chief Engineer's office are completing the study.

Among the names of the officers who made the Luzon survey and whose names appear on the drawing is that of Walter Krueger, present Sixth Army Commander, at that time a first lieutenant with the 23rd Infantry.

A large collection of Alaskan maps, most of which were printed in the United States after 1935, were recovered. There were indications that the Japanese mapping experts had made some attempt to issue later maps of that area, using the U.S. Army maps as a base and adding their own additions and corrections. Some RAAF navigation charts of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands printed since 1943 found, in the files apparenty had been obtained from RAAF pilots who had been shot down.

Generally speaking, the quality of the Japanese maps does not equal those of the United Stated Army.

Eisenhower Makes Occupation Report

Voices Disappointment Over Delays in Disposal of Vital Problems in Germany

AP-Kyodo

FRANKFURT, November 1.—General Dwight Eisenhower, expressing disappointment over delays in the disposal of important problems in Germany, said yesterday that it is evident that only by a spirit of joint accommodation of views can there be any real success for the Allied Control Council.

In his third monthly report as military governor of the American occupied zone, General Eisenhower said delays during September were caused by the necessity for unanimous four-power consent to all measures under consideration.

He declared that United States policy had been to "conform wherever possible the decisions on which the other three representatives of the control council and coordinating committee were agreed."

He expressed hope this principle "will find greater acceptance." He criticized the "unwillingness of French authorities to agree on the establishment of a Central German administrative machinery provided for by the Potsdam agreement as necessary to the treatment of Germany as a single economic unit."

Sixty to 70 per cent of the 250,000 Polish displaced are to be repatriated voluntarily by December 1.

Favors Civil Administration

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON (SF), November 1.—President Truman told a press conference yesterday that he approves the plan submitted by General Dwight Eisenhower that the government of Germany in the American occupation zone be turned over to a civil administrator not later than June 1, 1946. He said a similar plan would be followed in due course in Japan.

The civil administrator would be appointed by the President and would function directly under the White House. The President emphasized that the civil government of the American zone of occupation would be entirely separate from the job of the army of occupation itself. He said he agreed with General Eisenhower that the military occupation of Germany should be continued as long as necessary.

The next step regarding the transfer of the government in Germany would be to discuss the idea with other governments, he declared.

Urges Tighter Relations

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 1.—United States and Russian differences over how to bring forth pro-Soviet governments in central and western Europe appeared to be a great bar to closer cooperation between the two Powers.

This problem, it was learned, forms an important part of Generalissimo Josef Stalin's reply to President Truman's letter urging tighter relations.

The basic difference seems to be the different ways in which the Americans and Russians use such terms as "democratic procedures" and "free and unfettered elections." The problem boils down to methods of setting up governments in the Balkans which would be friendly to Russia and acceptable to the United States.

CAN SEND SAVINGS HOME

Permit Given by Allies to Korean Mine Workers Here

In a memorandum issued on Monday to the Japanese Government, the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Powers willingly permitted the Korean nationals working in the Japanese coal mines to remit the savings from their wages to their motherland.

Moreover, the resumption of payments to their families has been permitted.

In this connection, the Japanese Government also was directed to make arrangements immediately for the periodic collection of the savings and payments desired to be remitted to Korea and for their deposit into a special account with the Bank of Japan.

In the monthly reports, the Japanese Government will have to furnish the Allied Headquarters the statements in quadruplicate setting forth the names and addresses of the laborers, the amount desired to be remitted on behalf of each labor, and the name and address of the beneficiary in Korea.

Regarding these arrangements, the Government was further directed to notify immediately by telegraph all mining companies which are employing Korean laborers.

Dr. Nishina Gets Permit

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on Thursday permitted the Japanese Government to transfer the magnetron oscillator "No. 22" from the Naval Research Laboratory at Meguro, Tokyo, to the Nishina Laboratory of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research to study the irradiation of seeds. Dr. Nishina has been permitted to operate the equipment.

Soviets Seek From Italy $300-Million Reparations If Allies Take No Share

AP-Kyodo

MOSCOW, November 1.—The Soviet Government has suggested that Italy pay $300,000,000 in reparations, provided the United States and Britain seek no share, the Tass news agency said yesterday. The report declared that of this total, one-third would go to the Soviets and the remainder would be divided among Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania. The agency said the figure was rather small by comparison with the amount of valuables and other property already given the United States and Britain by Italy.

New Brazil Cabinet Formed by Linhares

15-Year Reign of Vargas Ends As New President Named; Monteiro Is War Head

AP-Kyodo

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 2.—General Pedro Aurelio Monteiro, one of the men behind the ouster of President Getulio Vargas, became War Minister today as the new government was sworn in with six other members of President Jose Linhares' Cabinet.

Mr. Vargas departed quietly with a farewell statement insisting that all his actions during his 15 years in the presidency were motivated only by his desires to improve the welfare of the people and added that time and history would speak for him. "I will not keep hatred or personal animosities," he said.

All Brazil Is Calm

AP-Kyodo

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 1.—All Brazil was calm yesterday as a new Government headed by a civilian jurist and supported by the country's armed forces began its first day in office following a bloodless coup which ended the 15-year reign of President Getulio Vargas.

The new regime, pledged to step down after December 2 elections, was headed by Chief Justice Jose Linhares. It began the task with a full cabinet which included only one holdover from the Vargas Government.

Indonesians Attack British Army in Java

(Continued from Page 1)

reported that British warships and planes were enroute and said the latter will be used to evacuate European women and children.

President Soekarno announced his Indonesian Republican cabinet would hold informal talks tonight with Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies. Mr. Soekarno said he made a radio talk in an effort to halt further fighting and also disclosed he will fly tomorrow to Magelang in central Java where fighting broke out after the arrival of a small British occupation force. The British Exchange telegraph reported that Mr. Soekarno was acting under British order.

GAS RESTRICTIONS BARED

1 Hour, 40 Minutes Daily Is Limit For Use by One Family

Gas will be supplied to all the houses equipped with gas facilities in the Tokyo-Yokohama area from the middle of November at the latest, according to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. However, due to the limited supply of coal, restrictions must be enforced on the use of gas. Houses, factories, medical installations and experimental institutes alike will be supplied with gas for three hours in the morning from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m., two hours at noon from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and three hours in the afternoon from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. The arrival of gas to private houses will be delayed by some 30 minutes from the time designated. These regulations became effective yesterday.

The amount of gas to be used by one family is limited to one cubicmeter a day, that is one hour and 40 minutes for cooking purpose, and naturally the use of gas for stoves and baths is impossible.

Heads Fertilizer Company

Masamitsu Shigemasa, former Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister, on October 31 was appointed president of the Japan Fertilizer Company by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. He succeeded the post left vacant by the detention of Hiroya Ino now held as a war criminal in the Omori prison camp by the Allied forces, reports Kyodo. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura has accepted the resignation of Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, from the presidency of the All-Japan Agricultural Association. His resignation was announced under date of October 31. Dr. Gonichi Kodaira has been named his successor.

2 Big Organizations For Women Created

One Is a Union Headed by Noted Suffrage Advocate, Other a National Organ

Two new women's organizations, the New Japan Women's Union and the Japan Women's Cooperation Association, will be formally organized today and next Tuesday respectively, reports the Mainichi.

The New Japan Women's Union will be organized by young women under the leadership of Fusaye Ichikawa, Japan's No. 1 woman suffrage advocate, and its objectives include realization of female suffrage, movement for political education of women, extensive participation of women in regional autonomous organizations, appointment of women in governmental posts, abolition of laws discriminating against women, and reforms in the educational, social and labor fields.

The Japan Women's Cooperation Association will be formed by former members of the Japan women's Association, now defunt, and will be a large national organization. Tamayo Miyagi, wife of the former Justice Minister, will be chairman of its executive committee and Wakao Maeda, vice-chairman. Advisers to the association include Hideko Inouye, Dean of the Japan Women's College, Yayoi Yoshioka, Dean of Tokyo Women's Medical College, Waka Yamada, noted social worker, and Tsuneko Ganto (Gauntlet), President of the Japan Woman Suffrage Association.

This organization expects to absorb the existing town and village women's associations.

In Niigata, meanwhile, a women's organization called the Niigata Women's Cultural Association is already carrying on activities. Preparations for its organization were started on August 16, one day after the surrender, and it opened a bazaar simultaneously with the entry of the American occupation forces into Niigata. The association was formally organized on October 17.

Another organization, the Niigata Women's Society, has also been formed in Niigata under he Prefecural Governor's wife. This is a rather official organ aimed a facilitaking compulsory savings and other official measures.

Saitama also has a women's Cultural Society, composed of women teachers of grammar schools.

PUSHES NATIONALIZATION

Attlee Government Seeks Control Of Civilian Air Lines

AP-Kyodo

LONDON, November 1.—Britain's Labor Government reached out for a control of all British civilian air-lines and communication networks operating throughout the empire in a sweeping expansion of its nationalization program.

A Government spokesman said that legislation will be introduced speedily to achieve the objectives and that approval appeared certain. The proposals include public ownership of cable and wireless networks and the creation of three Government-owned airline corporations for world trade.

The Health Ministry announced that the Government would introduce a bill to control rents on furnished houses and flats.

Canele Wireless Ltd. said that nationalization would be "inimical to the interests of the people of the empire."

REINSTATEMENT SOUGHT

Kyoto University Wants Five Ex-Professors Back

A movement to reinstate five former reportedly liberalistic professors has been started at the Kyoto Imperial University, according to Kyodo. Dr. Satoru Kuroda, dean of the Law College of the university, revealed in a meeting with students of the college his intention to open a preliminary negotiations with the Education Minstry in Tokyo to restore these professors.

The students meeting was held at the university at 1 p.m. Wednesday. The professors whose return they sought included Yasushi Tsunefuji, Hideo Miyamoto, Tatsuyuki Takikawa, Hiroshi Suekawa and Dr. Soichi Sasaki who had been dismissed due to their alleged involvement in the so-called Kyoto University incident.

Professor Kuroda declared that the restoration to their former positions of the professors was possible and that he expected shortly to visit the Education Ministry for the purpose.

To End Dojinkai Activities

The activities of the Dojinkai (the Dojin Medical Society) will be terminated in China and Korea upon the assumption of the control of these activities by agencies of the Chinese and Korean Governments, respectively, according to a memorandum given on Wednesday by the Allied Supreme Headquarters to the Japanese Government. Accordingly, the Japanese personnel engaged in the activities of the Dojinkai in China and Korea will be repatriated to their homeland.

ATIS To Scan Japanese Newspapers Daily; To Concentrate on Trends of Thought Here

A pooling of the translation facilities of Allied Translation Interpreter Section which is expected to facilitate bringing a true picture of Japanese public opinion to the occupation authoriities is now being organized. At a conference attended by representatives of the leading staff sections and presided over by Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir, commanding officer of ATIS, it was decided this afternoon to hold meetings each morning for the purpose of scanning the principle Japanese daily papers and other periodicals. The meetings will be open to all sections which elect to send representatives. Each Japanese story will be summarized briefly by the scanners and complete translations of significant material will be furnished on request.

Hitherto many of the staff sections, particularly those charged with executing the directives of the Supreme Commander, have had to request large numbers of translators from ATIS for the purpose of deriving both technical information and information on Japanese trends of thought from the censored Japanese press. ATIS officials believe that the new arrangement will minimize the actual physical volume of translation and at the same time assure a more inclusive coverage for the agencies concerned. At present ATIS employs approximately 180 Japanese civilian translators, but Col. Mashbir stated that from 50 to 100 additional civilians may be hired within the next few weeks.

At this afternoon's conference it was pointed out that an ordinary translator is useful only for the most routine jobs. Owing to the complexity of the Japanese language and the many different shades of meaning used for certain words and phrases, only the most skilled personnel are capable of making accurate appraisals of controversial articles. The necessity of training a corps of translators skilled in the interpretation of hidden meanings and slang expressions not familiar to the casual student was emphasized. Those attending the conference were of the opinion that a large part of the translation work will center on editorials. Many of the editorials probably will be translated in their entirety.

Organization Meet Held by Socialists

Platform and Declaration Adopted at Hibiya Rally; Many Members Attend

The Social Democratic Party of Japan was formally organized at a ceremony held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 10 a.m. on Friday. The ceremony was attended by thousands of party members from all parts of the country.

The party's platform declaration and policies which were prepared at the preparation committee meeting of its three leaders, Isoo Abe, Iwasaburo Takano and Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa on September 22, were submitted to the meeting and were adopted unanimously.

The organization structure and regulations of the Social Democratic Party were decided at the plenary meeting of its organization preparation committee on Thursday. As its executive organ, the Central Executive Committee will be organized, and the Standing Central Executive Committee will be the highest organ for the execution of the party's affairs, it was decided.

The general meeting of the party to be called once a year and attended by parliamentary members and officers is the highest decisive organ of the party. Then the Central Committee formed of about 200 men consisting of prefectural leaders and headquarters' officials will act as the decisive organ during the period from one general meeting to another. Branches will be formed at cities and towns and branch leagues will be established in prefectures.

Tetsu Katayama was selected Chief Secretary of the party; Jiro Shigenuma, Director of the Organization Section; Mitsu Kono, director of the Information and Propaganda Section; Hyo Hara, director of the Investigation Section; Koichi Nakamura, director of the Young Men's Section; Toshio Kuroda, director of the Women's Section; Haruji Tawara, director of the International Section; Kanju Kato, director of the Labor Section; Katsu Nomizo, director of the Farming Community Section; Motojiro Sugiyama, director of Union Section; Shigesaburo Suzuki, director of the Commerce and Industry Section; Suehiro Nishio, director of the Parliamentary Measure Section; and Rikizo Hirano, director of the Election Measure.

Houses For Raid Victims

The Sumitomo Trust Company has decided to build a large number of small houses measuring 15 tsubo (one tsubo is six feet square), each house valued at ¥15,000 for raid victims in the cities and other war-devastated areas, reports the Nippon Sangyo Shimbun. All raid victims are qualified to apply to the Sumitomo Trust Company by November 15. The construction of one house will take about 75 days.

Japanese Diplomats Are Ordered Home

Foreign Office Tells Embassies, Legations in Neutral States to Close Up

The Foreign Office on Wednesday telegraphed orders for the closing down of Japanese Embassies, legations and other diplomatic offices in neutral countries and for the return of all Japanese diplomats abroad, in accordance with the directive issued on October 25 by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Occupation Forces, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

The Foreign Office notified the Supreme Headquarters that the above steps had been taken, the report added.

With the suspension of Japanese diplomatic activities, the curtailment of the structure of the Foreign Office has come to the fore in connection with the reorganization of the central administrative structure.

In this connection, a Chungking broadcast on Wednesday predicted that the Foreign Office would be fundamentally reorganized. Also, a New Delhi broadcast on the same day said that in regard to the order to suspend diplomatic activities, the Japanese Government made an appeal which, however, was rejected. Therefore, the broadcast said, as the activities of Japan's Foreign Office are restricted to that of a liaison office with General MacArthur's Headquarters, it would have to be fundamentally reorganized.

The Yomiuri-Hochi report said that the authorities of the Foreign Office are believed to be considering concrete plans for a reorganization.

CLOTHES FOR WORKERS

To Be Distributed Among Food Producers and Miners

The Commerce and Industry Ministry on Tuesday announced details of the plan to distribute among the people engaged in food production and mining industries a portion of the clothing turned over to the Japanese Government by the Allies, Kyodo reports.

According to the announcement, the clothing is to be delivered to prefectural agricultural associations and prefectural marine industry associations through local fiber product control companies.

N.Y.-China Dirigible Service

AP-Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Dirigible service between New York and Canton, China, was proposed to the Civil Aeronautics Board by Wilburn Mayock, President of the United Nations Airships Inc. He said that his company proposes to operate two $8,000,000 dirigibles via Los Angeles, Honolulu, Manila and Shanghai with a round-trip in about 13 days carrying passengers, freight, express and secondary mail.

Subscriptions for bound copies of the NIPPON TIMES

Beginning with the November, 1945 issue, subscriptions will be accepted at the Nippon Times Office.

Price ¥50 for November volume. Application must be placed before November 5.

Delivery will be made by December 10.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

Premier Addresses Gubernatorial Meet

Delivers Instruction at Outset Of Conference; State Ministers Report

The first conference of regional governors general and prefectural governors since the war ended was held at the Prime Minister's official residence Friday morning. Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara delivered instructions at the outset of the conference which began at 8:30 a.m. After the instructions were over, all the governors general and prefectural governors proceeded to the Imperial Palace and were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

The audience over, they returned to the Prime Minister's official residence and sat in conference again. Reports were submitted by Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri, Kenji Kodama, President of the Central Liaison Office, and War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura on matter under their respective jurisdiction.

The morning session thus was over. The conference continued into the afternoon. Shortly after the session reopened at 1 p.m., His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu honored the conference with his presence and explained the activities of the Jaapn Red Cross Society, of which His Imperial Highness is Patron.

This was followed by reports made by Education Minister Tamon Maeda, Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura, Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara, Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka and President of the Communications Board Shigeyoshi Matsumae.

The session came to an end at 5 p.m. Then the officials were invited to a dinner held under the sponsorship of Home Minister Horikiri.

Summarizing the instructons of Prime Minister Shidehara, Kyodo said that two points were stressed, namely that this country has wasted away almost its entire strength, due to the war, and the other that it must be realized that Japan is a defeated country.

The Prime Minister also stressed the following three items, the news agency reports:

1. All thoughts inspiring a narrow-minded world viewpoint should he eliminated totally from Japan who aspires for the perpetuation of Democracy.
2. Stabilization of national livelihood with particular reference to the improvement of the foodstuff situation, utilization of undeveloped resources, pushing of the development plan and satisfactory supply of rice to the Government by farmers.
3. The establishment of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board to undertake the reconstruction of war-torn areas of Japan.
4. A drastic reform to be introduced into all administrative structures and stern punishment to be meted out to Government officials who are guilty of evil conduct and lax discipline.

'SUMO' SLATED THIS MONTH

Repair Work on Ryogoku Amphitheater Almost Finished

With the repair work on the Ryogoku Wrestling Amphitheater, which was damaged in the March 10 air raid, almost completed, wrestling matches will be held about the middle of November, says the Asahi.

Under orders of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters to repair the wrestling amphitheater as quickly as possible so as to provide the people with some means of recreation, the date of opening scheduled for February has been advanced. With a fund of ¥200,000, repair work started one month ago. With the gradual return of wrestlers who are now on comfort trips, or engaged in farming to contribute toward the production of foodstuffs, preparations to hold matches will be started. Programs are expected to be published soon.

Some 20 newspaper correspondents of the A.P., the New York Times, the Chicago Herald Tribune, the Times, London and the Stars and Stripes have expressed a desire to see the wrestlers practising. Therefore, a special program for newspapermen will be given from 9 a.m on November 10. It is further reported that some seats will be reserved for the occupation troops.

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Liberal Writers Here Outlawed During War

Method Employed by Tojo Clique to Enforce Thought Control Is Revealed

An attempt by the military faction led by General Hideki Tojo to rid the nation of all liberal and other ideas considered as being detrimental to the prosecution of the war through pressure systematically applied against writers and thinkers with liberal leanings, especially those upholding doctrines propounded by the late Dr. Ikutaro Nishida, was bared by an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The military faction, according to the article, worked through its representatives in the Board of Information who included Lieutenant Colonel Kurazo Suzuki.

The militarists also plotted to end the influence of Prince Fumimaro Konoye which was manifested through the Showajiku, a private school established by the Prince, whose leaders were violently opposed to ideas upheld by the militarists.

The article in part follows:

It was before the outbreak of the war that the militarists led by General Hideki Tojo set out to control public opinion and when the war started they endeavored to concentrate public opinion solely on the conduct of the war.

As soon as the war broke out the Tojo military faction placed Lieutenant Colonel Kurazo Suzuki, then a Major, in the Board of Information in order to bring pressure to bear upon writers with liberal tendencies to prevent them from influencing public opinion. The militarists even went the length of threatening to take action against liberal writers if they did not listen to reason and refrain from writing books.

The pressure of the militarists against writers with liberal leanings became open and deliberate after they formed an unholy alliance with the Association for Service to the State through the Press, following the conversion of the Publication Culture Association into the Publication Association in 1943.

As early as July, 1941, the militarists saw to it that the Iwanami Shoten was forbidden to reprint "The Times and Culture," a work by Dr. Yoshinari Abe. The next year they stepped in and got the same publishing company to destroy 10,000 copies of the second edition of "My View of Life" by Dr. Sadasuke Amano. The "Ancient Culture of Japan," a work by Dr. Tetsuro Watsuji, was also suppressed by the militarists.

Throughout the war and notably from the time the war situation became unfavorable to Japan, the military authorities kept a close watch over writers with liberal ideas and whenever these writers appeared in print in the magazines they got the Board of Information to reprimand them and make them pledge to stop their literary activities.

The militarists in the Board of Information already were in a bitter struggle with writers and scholars with liberal ideas in the year preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Lieutenant Colonel Suzuki and other representatives of the militarists in the Board of Information strongly opposed the proposal by Dr. Seiken Takasaki and Dr. Watsuji at a meeting by the Publication Culture Association late in November, 1941, that "My View of Life" should be recommended by the association to the reading public. They claimed that the philosopher Kant was a liberal and that any recognition of Kant was highly improper.

At another meeting of the Publication Culture Association, Dr. Takasaki proposed the recommendation by the association of a collection of philosophical treaties by Dr. Ikutaro Nishida. Retired naval officers who were present objected that the book was not good as it recognized the doctrines of Kant. But their objections were brushed aside, and Dr. Nishida's book achieved the recommendation of the association.

Later the Navy adopted the sympathetic attitude of displacing its representatives who opposed the idea of recommending Dr. Nishida's book.

Then, as the war situation became more and more unfavorable, the military faction led by General Tojo increased its pressure against writers with liberal leanings. In April, 1943, it broke up the Publication Culture Association and created the Publication Association in its place. It got its puppets into influential positions in the association. Thus it brought the association and the Association for Service to the State through the Press completely under its control.

From July, 1943, the group of scholars with Rightist tendencies began to make a frontal attack upon writers like those of the so-called Kyoto school of philosophy who had participated in a round-table discussion conducted by the Chuo Koron in January, 1942, and whose utterances at the period were published in book form in April 1943, namely, Mr. Iwao Takayama, who published "The Driving Force of History and Moral Life" in October 1942, and Mr. Takasaki, who brought out "The Metaphysical Basis of a War of Thought" in June 1943.

The brunt of the attack was borne by upholders of the doctrines of Dr. Nishida. The opponents of the Nishida philosophy as the doctrines are called represented it as having nothing in common with the traditional way of thinking of the Japanese, being based on western culture and western thoughts. An enthusiastic upholder of Nishida doctrines, Dr. Takasaka was branded as a traitor by their opponents who were at the beck and call of the militarists.

Men of the Nishida school kept their peace. From this time letters were sent to writers with liberal ideas which were full of threats, some calling upon them not to appear in print any more, others demanding their resignations.

The magazine Tokushojin (Reader) opened its pages to opponents of the Nishida school. From this time writers upholding Nishida doctrines were deprived of all means of publishing their views.

The controversy over the Nishida philosophy was so hot that the authorities of the Education Ministry felt themselves compelled to do something about the situation. In March, 1944, they set up a Thought Council, composed of prominent scholars, whose function was to investigate Dr. Nishida's doctrines. There was a time when it looked, as though the Nishida philosophy was going to be officially outlawed. It happened that there were men with an understanding of the Nishida philosophy among the higher officers of the Navy, including Rear Admiral Sokichi Takagi, director of the Educational Bureau of the Navy Ministry, who was an old pupil of Dr. Nishida. These naval officers used their influence to get the Council to arrange for the issuance of a statement, recognizing Nishida doctrines. The statement did not come out. Presently the Council ceased to exist. Thus the plot of the militarists to outlaw the Nishida school of philosophy came to naught. By this time the divergence of thought between the Army and the Navy had come to the surface.

The militarists, in league with the Publication Association and the Association for Service to the State through the Press, plotted to end all liberal ideas among the people and force upon them thoughts having nothing concrete to stand on. The termination of the war has ended all the conditions permitting a faction to control public opinion. Now, the writers and thinkers of Japan are free to speak the truth.

Premier Recalls Lines from Shakespeare On Kyoto Fan as Souvenir Gift to Lucky GI

Busy as he is with the stupendous task to restore his country, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara found time to gladen a souvenir-hunting GI with touching lines from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" which he personally penned on a fan he purchased in Kyoto.

The lucky and proud GI is Daniel McElfresh, stationed at Niikura in Saitama Prefecture, and the episode was revealed to the Nippon Times by Keiji Funakoshi, a barber at the Nippon Club who was the go-between the GI and the Prime Minister.

According to the barber, he and the GI had worked up quite an intimate relationship after he invited him to stay at his home one night when soldier McElfresh was unable to return to his barracks. He disclosed this story to Baron Shidehara who is one of his customers.

When the Prime Minister went to Kyoto, the barber went on, he especially purchased a fan and from memory wrote the lines from Shakespeare. The barber then gave the gift to GI McElfresh.

The lines be found on the fan were:

"The quality of mercy is not strained,

It droppeth as the gentle rain, Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed

It blesseth him that gives and he that takes."

The pleased soldier handed a note to the barber to be delivered to the Prime Minister. He wrote: "Dear Mr. Shidehara: It is with gracious thanks that I receive your gift, the quotation on the fan and your signature. Good Luck, Respectfully, Daniel McElfresh."

Said the barber: "I thing he is the luckiest American soldier. Above all the Prime Minister is a wonderful man—I have known him for many years."

Film Workers Ired

Protesting against the resumption of former posts by executives of the Japan Film Producing Company and the reemployment of "favorites" of the directors following the reconstruction of the company on a new basis, those who have not been reemployed have decided to hold a rally at the old building of the Company at 1 p.m. on November 7, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. At the rally, they are expected to demand the immediate resignation of all the executives and the reemployment of all the staff members who previously resigned with the dissolution of the company.

Heads Kyoto Imperial Univ.

Dr. Risaburo Torikai, professor at Kyoto Imperial University, was appointed president of that university, it was announced by the Education Ministry on Thursday. His predecessor, Dr. Toru Hata, resigned from his post at his own request, reports Kyodo.

NO-STRIKE CHANGE MADE

Tokyo University of Industry Students Try 'Democratic' Move

Although at most schools, expression for democratization of these institutions has taken the form of strikes, it is noteworthy that at Tokyo University of Industry (formerly Tokyo University of Commerce), the conversion towards democracy has taken a peaceful course, reports Kyodo.

First and foremost, at the unanimous and strong request of the student body, the return of Dr. Kinnosuke Otsuka among other democratic instructors will be realized. In regard to questions of food and lodging of students the tendency for a movement to handle these problems rationally through the formation of a Student Consumers' Union is gaining momentum. Also by strengthening the seminar system the students hope for closer relations with the teaching staff. The student body is behind all these movements with instructors giving help. The school authorities are sympathetic and understanding so that with the whole school cooperating they are trying to build up a new democratic institution.

A student rally is scheduled some time in the middle of November when the movement for democratization will be positively started.

Television Body Formed

A Preparatory Committee for Television Broadcast was formed on Wednesday to investigate and make technical preparations following a permit granted on October 15 to make television broadcasts, reports the Asahi. The first meeting of the committee which includes Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, Dr. Hideji Yagi and others will be held November 6 at the Board of Communications. The scope and technical details of the test broadcast, increased production of receiver sets and other matters will be taken up for discussion.

More Admirals Discharged

Vice-Admirals Ryutaro Shibuya, chief of the Naval Technical Headquarters; Misao Wada, chief of the Navy Aviation Headquarters; Toshiaki Nabeshima, head of the Naval Equipment Headquarters and Sakae Tokunaga, chief of the Technical Research Bureau, were discharged from duty under date of November 1. Also 17 other vice-admirals and 17 rear admirals were discharged under the same date. Since the end of the war, 218 naval officers have been relieved of their posts.

Charity Concert Given

A charity concert for relief of Japanese war orphans was given by the Japan Students' Cultural Federation under the patronage of the Allied headquarters from 5:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Hibiya Public Hall, the Mainichi reports. The Tokyo Light Music Band and an Allied Army Band played to an enthusiastic audience. During the concert officers and men of the Allied Army took up a collection which together with the proceeds from the sale of concert tickets will be used in the relief of war orphans.

Inspect Shrine Precincts

A party of Imperial Household officials, including Aide-de-Camp Mitsui and Chief Secretary Kato who reached Ujiyamada Station at 9:24 a.m. Thursday, conducted preliminary inspections in the precincts and edifices of the Grand Shrines of Ise, where His Majesty the Emperor will visit on November 13 to report the termination of the war, reports Kyodo.

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Overseas War Victims Aided by Relief Body

Repatriates to Get Funds, Clothing, Vocational and Medical Help

To enhance aid to repatriates from overseas, the Relief Society for War Victims has decided to carry out emermgency relief measures by means of setting up consultation offices at various landing places in cooperation with similar societies, reports the Asahi.

At the consultation offices, the repatriates will be given clothing and ¥30 per person as temporary measures and to those who were found to be in special need special financial aid will be given for a certain period. Furthermore, medical treatment, vocational guidance and a monetary aid of ¥200 per person and scholarships will be made availabe to overseas repatriates. Those who have no place to stay will also be given recommendations as to their living quarters.

As the headquarters of the Relief Society for War Victims at Marunouchi, Tokyo, and branches in local districts are prepared to give aid, the repatriates are requested to consult with the society.

In the meantime, within the Society, the repatriation bureau is to be set up to enhance relief activities.

Suffer From Malnutrition

The fact that most of the servicemen on the islands in the South seas are suffering from malnutrition has been revealed by the repatriates who recently returned from Mereyon Island, Chichijima and Hahajima, reports Kyodo.

When the Japanese forces were massed on the Mereyon Island in February of last year, there were 6,500 troops. Only one fourth of the forces numbering 1,650 have returned home while the remaining servicemen except a few who died there are victims of malnutrition. The Japanese troops on the island began to feel the shortage of foodstuffs from July or August of last year and the amount of staple food per person was reduced from 250 grams to 100 to 50 grams in December, last year. They are reported to have barely existed faring on pumpkins. Japanese submarines took foodstuffs supplies twice to the island, but they were consumed in no time.

From Chichijima out of the 15,000 servicemen of the Army and Navy, some 600 have returned, but the remaining 9,000 are reported to be in good health, with hardly any of them suffering from malnutrition. They have food supplies sufficient to last till February of next year. On Hahajima in spite of the fact that the island has more arable land than Chichijima, 17 servicemen died from malnutrition up to July of this year. At present, 3,500 servicemen of the army and 3,200 of the navy are still remaining on the island. As far as the food situation is concerned, they can live on what they have on hand including dried bread and other substitute food till December.

Repatriation Ships Expected

The repatriation ships which are expected to make port at Uraga in the first part of November from the southern regions include the cruiser Kashima coming back from Yaluit Island on November 2, another cruiser Sako from Merir Island on November 3, the destroyer Kaede from Chichijima on the same day and the aircraft carrier Hosho from Maloelap, Yaluit and Wotje islands on November 5.

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RATION BOOST DEMANDED

National People's Party Holds Mass Meeting at Hibiya, Thursday

At a people's mass meeting against starvation Thursday, at Hibiya Park under the chairmanship of Yoshio Kodama, the National People's Party passed a resolution demanding a ration of three go of principal foodstuff for each person daily and the cultivation of 1,000,000 cho-bu of undeveloped land by March next year for producing 2,500,000,000 kan of Irish potatoes.

The party's resolution, submitted to the Government further insisted that jewelry and curios owned by the wealthy class and the general public should be immediately offered to the Government to be used as security for importing 2,000,000 tons of principal foodstuff before the end of February next year.

At the same time, the party sent a petition to General Douglas MacArthur, requesting his particular consideration for the immediate relief of the Japanese people who are now facing starvation.

Rural Round-Up

IBARAKI LAUNCHES DRIVE TO SMASH BLACKMARKET

All of the three towns and 31 villages in Inashi-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, which is a leading sweet potato producing center, have adopted radical steps to put a stop completely to all blackmarket dealings.

They decided on October 19 that any person found guilty of illegal transactions would have all their food rations except rice and salt restricted or suspended or would be punished by being expelled from the town or village of resience.

MOTHER AND HER 2 SONS DIE FROM MALNUTRITION

The bodies of a woman and two young lads who were found dead on the morning of October 30 near the abandoned mines of Kanayama in Daigo Machi, Ibaraki Prefecture, were identified as that of Mrs. Nobuo Nakanishi, 35, formerly of Nishi Osaki, Shinagawa, and her 10 and 6-year-old sons, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

They had evacuated to Ibaraki in July but with food becoming increasingly difficult to obtain they had become weaker and apparently succumbed to malnutrition.

SHIPPING BOARD'S OFFICE IN NIIGATA CITY ABOLISHED

The Japan Sea Office, which was established in Niigata City in June this year as a branch of the Shipping Board in the Transportation Ministry was abolished at the end of October, reports Kyodo.

Education Directive Is Clarified by Dyke

Ministry Ordered to Form Body to Select Those Qualified to Teach

Further definition of the reforms required in the Japanese educational system to eliminate teaching of militarism and ultranationalism was given to the Japanese on Thursday in a statement issued to the Japanese press and radio by Colonel Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section of Supreme Headquarters. The statement follows:

Japanese instructors who are now actually teaching and who are not definitely known to be militaristic or ultra-nationalistic will remain at their posts pending their screening by an organization to be set up by the Education Ministry. This was pointed out by Colonel Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section of Supreme Headquarters, following the issue on October 31 of the directive requiring the removal of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences from the schools. The original directive, he said, does not mean immediate and wholesale dismissal of instructors.

Teachers who have served in the Japanese armed forces, but who are not career military or naval personnel, will not necessarily be barred from teaching because of their service. They must, however, await screening before they may resume their profession.

It was also pointed out that the screening body will hear the appeal of cases, providing for their review. Thus, a teacher who has been dismissed has the right to present his case for further investigation if he feels that the decision against him is unwarranted by facts.

The establishment of the screening organization is urgent, Colonel Dyke emphasized, in order that new teachers may be assigned as quickly as possible in order to strengthen the school system.

The Education Ministry has been requested to submit a plan to Supreme Headquarters for the establishment of an organization which will do the actual screening.

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SAFETY SLOGAN CONTEST

1st Cavalry Division Inaugurates Vehicle Maintenance Program

A Vehicle Maintenance Program has been inaugurated by the 1st Cavalry Division, Tokyo, in hopes of cutting down on accidents and in contributing to the longevity of the vehicles, according to an announcement made on Friday.

To prevent future large numbers of careless motor accidents, General William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry Division, has sponsored a safety slogan contest, and has offered two prizes. The General states, "I want two slogans to boost the vehicle maintenance program—one to plug for proper vehicle maintenance, and one to promote slow, careful, and safe driving."

A handsome Samurai sword, and Japanese pistol will be awarded to the cavalrymen who turn in the winning entries. The contest will end Tuesday, November 6, and "in the meantime the cavalrymen will practice what they preach, by driving slowly, safely, and sanely.

2 Rugby Games Today

Two rugby matches to be held from 1 p.m. today at the Seijo Gakuen Grounds will open the rugby season this year, according to the Kanto Rugby Federation. The first match will be between the Red and White O.B. teams followed by a game between the Red and White Kanto Students' Teams.

Buys Bedding Material

Tokyo metropolis has purchased 100,000 tan of the 200,000 tan (one tan is about 9 yds.) of bedding material for raid refugees from the Chichibu Textile Manufacturers' Association as the fixed price had not been decided. With payment of ¥3,000,000 security money the material has been coming into the metropolis since a few days ago.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH who has served for many years in American family seeks position in foreign house in Tokyo. Apply Box 123, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

FURNITURE, bed-room, dining-room, drawing room complete sets, crystal-glassware, etc. Apply to Karuizawa 2311, (Tel. No. 451 of Karuizawa).

GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, obi (sash), camera, etc. Apply Yenomoto and Co., 6 Nishi-7-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter. Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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AMERICAN desires Russian conversation lessons two hours per week. Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Room 321, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone [illegible]

TYPEWRITING copy work quickly done. Apply, M. Hayasaka, 130 Miyamae-cho, Meguro-ku after 6 p.m.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1945

Election of Prefectural Governors

The extensive shift in the personnel of the prefectural governors as announced by Home Minister Horikiri last week apparently is not being greeted with much approval by the general public. The general reaction is that the new governors are for the most part the same type of professional bureaucrats as has always occupied these posts. Particularly is the criticism bitter over the fact that only four of the new governors were selected from out of non-professional private circles. To remedy this defect, the public is clamoring for the election of prefectural governors by popular vote instead of the present method of appointment by the Home Minister.

The explanations offered by the harassed Home Minister seem valid enough, but it is a sad commentary on the state of the political situation in the provinces that such reasons must be admitted as being valid under the circumstances. The burden of the Home Minister's explanations is that he found it virtually impossible to induce anyone who was not a career official to accept the post of a prefectural governor.

Analysis of the causes of this reluctance of non-official personages to accept office proves illuminating indeed. Many are reluctant to accept office under the present Cabinet because they are dubious of its ability to remain in power very long and are fearful of being summarily swept out of office when the present Cabinet falls. Others frankly state that they will not serve under the present system of appointment for fear that the stigma of having been associated with the present system will impair their future chances of winning any election in which they may wish to run as a candidate. Others say that they will not serve because it is impossible for anyone not a member of the closed circle of professional bureaucrats to secure the loyal support or cooperation of the professional bureaucrats who compose almost the entire staffs of the prefectural administrative organizations.

These reasons indicate the need of sweeping changes in the whole system of prefectural government. The selection of prefectural governors by popular election, the establishment of the prefectural administrations as separate identities independent of the Home Ministry bureaucracy, and the subjection of the prefectural administrations to the supervision and control of popularly elected prefectural assemblies possessing more substantial powers than the assemblies now enjoy, should help remedy some of the most glaring defects of the present system. It is encouraging, therefore, that Home Minister Horikiri has categorically announced that it is the Government's intention to provide for the popular election of prefectural governors in the future, and that the legal formalities for instituting this procedure will be introduced to the Diet in an early session so that the gubernatorial elections may be held by next February or March.

To be sure, there are some who will object to the election of prefectural governors. They will argue that the small size and the relative uniformity of Japan makes it appropriate that the country be administered under a centralized national organization. They will argue most vigorously that the popular election of prefectural governors will strengthen the feeling of geographical sectionalism and make for the rise of local self-interest and regional antagonisms which will submerge the united interests of the nation.

The grounds for such objections are, however, undoubtedly exaggerated, but even if they are not, the merits of the electoral system should more than over-balance the disadvantages. It should particularly be noted that the centralized control of prefectural administrations by a centralized bureaucracy lends itself particularly to the regimentation of the entire country to a totalitarian, authoritarian regime. To be sure, the complete democratization of the national government should obviate such a danger, but the popular election of prefectural governors would provide a double check against the possible exercise of arbitrary authority by the central government. Independently elected local officials would provide a rallying point and a bulwark for the protection of the liberties of the people. More directly responsive to the wishes of the people than the officials of the central government, these locally elected officials would constitute an extra guarantee of a really popular government.

At this time when Japan is committed to the establishment of a government which represents the freely expressed will of the people, the nation cannot afford to neglect any instrumentality which may aid in the attainment of this goal.

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

The gentle art of letter-writing, it is agreed in the world of letters, is dead—and interred with due ceremony. Many causes are assigned for the decay. It has been suggested that the introduction of the penny-post killed the art. Poor Roland Hill would turn in his grave when he is served this posthumous indictment. This is, as we say in Japan, whipping the dead bones. Some say that the news letter, the precursor of the newspaper press, must be the guilty party. But the typewriter, in the opinion of the majority of the jury, is the real criminal. The typewriter is no good letter writer. "Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep, the innocent sleep." To paraphrase the passage: Letter-writing no more. The typewriter murders letter-writing, the innocent letter-writing.

However, the newspaper columnist's letter is a thing altogether different from what Lord Chesterfield or Madame Savigny wrote in the quiet closet or boudoir of the eighteenth century. He hammers out his twice-weekly epistles on the rickety typewriter sitting in the midst of the deafening din and roar of a newspaper office. He writes on anything and everything. He is no respector of persons but submits to truth and justice. Glancing from heaven to earth, he tries to give shape and habitation to airy nothings.

The Weather

A Japanese letter in good form, even on business matters, must begin with reference to the prevailing condition of the weather. To follow this orthodox usage, Our Tokyo Letter must make its first bow to the audience by saying a word or two about the climatic aspect of the ruined city at the present moment. Happily this is the most delightful season of the year. The month of October is a month of sweet, delicate temperature, soft to the skin, gentle to the senses. Chestnuts, edible and delicious to the taste, are in season. People used to go "chestnutting" in the suburbs in the good old days. Meguro, now a busy center of street and railway traffic, was the most noted of places near Tokyo where you could enjoy a dish of chestnuts and rice.

Last Sunday the writer of Our Tokyo Letter, allured by the glorious day, went for a long walk. He simply trudged on and on till he found himself far away from the discomforts of the crowded urban trains. He went as far as Kokubunji. Curiously enough, he recalled with pleasure the memory of an excursion he made years ago, to the Forest of Potsdam with his Japanese friends in Berlin. Perhaps Potsdam Declaration, the theme on every tongue at present, reminded him of the experience. It was just at this time of the year; the day was beautiful. Walking along in the woods one really felt sans souci. But what is the builder of the Palace in his grave now thinking of the kingdom he had built?

As Changeable As Autumn Weather

But we should not be too sure of autumn weather in Japan; for we have an old proverb which says: "Man's heart is as changeable as autumn weather". It is indeed the voice of an unhappy woman who has been deceived by her lover. But it also implies that autumn weather is treacherous, deceitful. Our experience of the past few weeks proves this fact. A day or two of perfect weather was to be followed by the downpour of beastly rain, to the distress of a good housewife who had all her laundry drenched.

A woman's misfortune, however, in getting her washing spoiled by the rain is nothing as compared with the terrible condition in which the inmates of those tiny huts built in the bombed areas find themselves when wet weather continues for some length of time. The huts or rather boxes are roofed and walled with iron sheets. The iron sheets, if they were in good condition, would be water-proof; but they are not. They have been salvaged from the debris. Damaged they are, half burnt with cracks here and there. It is not their fault if they cannot keep off the rain. The courage and patience with which those brave folks, victims of the war, are trying to rehabilitate themselves deserve admiration. There means however are awfully limited. Some help should be extended to those people.

The man in the street cannot understand why the authorities of Tokyo Municipality are so slow in coming out to do something toward the rebuilding of the city. They are talking of wonderful schemes for street-planning. The schemes may just now be in the blue-print process. But the cry is heard everywhere that the work of reconstruction has not yet been started. No signs, no sights indicate that the work has been taken in hand by the city authorities. Where does the fault lie? For it is a fault.

Duralumin As Building Material

At the eleventh hour one hears of a project for using duralumin as building material. We laymen are not in a position to pass any judgment on the merit of the metal; we only know that it has been employed in the aircraft industry. But why only duralumin? Other materials left over by the Army and Navy may easily be converted to civilian use. You just go to Kokubunji as the writer of our Tokyo Letter did last Sunday, and you will see that a large quantity of logs of pine are left rotting in the weather in the woods. We are told that the trees had been felled by the soldiers for God knows what purpose without even taking the trouble of notifying the owners of the trees of their intention and that the news of August 14 compelled the soldiers to stop work. Not only in the suburbs but along the railway lines and in the yards of stations are thousands of cubic feet of wood left over.

It is not lack of material but lack of brains that is the trouble. A piece of advice to the Tokyo Municipality: they ought to advertize in the daily papers—wanted: Brains. When the brains have been obtained a little bit of energy will start the city on the road to the three R's—REBUILDING, RECONVERSION, REFORM.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE ISSUES SUBJECTS OF FRANK DISCUSSION

Dr. Herbert Evatt Urges Cooperation In Settling of Pacific Problems—Chennault Speaks on China

Following is the text of addresses delivered at the New York Herald Tribune Forum on October 31.

We present the first session of the New York Herald Tribune 14th Annual Forum on foreign problems. Chairman of the Forum is Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice-President of the New York Herald Tribune. Ladies and Gentlemen, Mrs. Reid:

Mrs. Reid: It was good news to the Forum when we learned that Dr. Evatt had been appointed to the Allied Far Eastern Commission starting work at Washington tomorrow. We are glad that he has had to return to America. We are glad that this new international undertaking will have the benefit of his determined obligation to reactionary strategy, as well as his championship of the small nations that characterized his efforts at the San Francisco and London Conferences. I'm not going to take any time to tell some of the things I'd like to about him, but he has been breaking down barriers all his life. At the age of 36 he was handling the job of judge of the highest court in Australia, the youngest in the whole British Empire, and many other things. I will only close by saying I am very happy to present to you as one of the authorities on the responsibility of the Pacific, Australia's Minister of External Affairs Dr. Herbert Evatt.

Dr. Evatt: Mrs. Ogden Reid, Ladies and Gentlemen. I regard the invitation to speak on the Pacific at this Forum as an honor to Australia. It also shows an encouraging awareness of the need for a continuation during the peacemaking period that the cooperation between our two peoples which was so notable a feature of the Pacific War. And cooperation is not merely a concern of governments. Above all, it is a concern of peoples. The almost desperate struggles of 1942 and 1943 against the Japanese land forces ended in success because comradeship was tested and proved. After the First World War, the victorious democracies had the bowl at their feet. But they fumbled their opportunities. And between the two World Wars, poverty and unemployment were allowed to afflict their peoples. Because the nations failed to work together, Fascism became a menace first to a few countries, then to the peace of the whole world.

Axis Underground Activities

Today, our enemies are still carrying on underground activities in Japan as well as in Germany. And they will suddenly repeat the menace to nations which between 1931 and 1939 nearly succeeded in the establishment of a Fascist world dictatorship without even a (bypost). Indeed, were it not for the tenacity of a few great leaders the war might have ended in irretrievable disaster. And the great question now is this: will all this be allowed to happen again? That again will depend on whether the victorious nations can retain or regain the spirit of comradeship without which the war could not have been won and without which the peace will certainly be lost. So far as the Pacific is concerned, the establishment of the Far Eastern Commission at Washington is an important step forward. The Commission will provide one test of the possibility of future international cooperation in the Pacific. There will be assembled for the purpose of recommending joint policies, representatives of all nations which have seen active belligerance in the Pacific theater of war.

The Conference will now provide a democratic approach to the vital problems we face. Can that commission succeed? I believe it can; subject to one condition. It will be a success provided we hold fast to the spirit of cooperation which alone enabled us to recover after the disasters of Pearl Harbor and Singapore. If the spirit is evident, the machinery can be made to work. Without that spirit, perfect machinery will certainly break down.

All Should Make the Peace

In Australia we consistently maintained that there should be full participation in the peacemaking by the active belligerent powers including the middle and lesser powers as well as the greater powers.

The participation in the Commission's deliberation of all belligerents in the Pacific theater, is a recognition of this principle. And if in relation to the Pacific, we can make a success of this Washington experiment, perhaps we should also be showing a way for peacemaking in Europe.

I am convinced that a democratic method of reaching policy decisions in a peace settlement is as important as the peace settlement itself. All nations which have contributed to victory, by a notable record of sustained effort, have the right to make a proportionate contribution to the peace, and even lesser powers may have an important and even decisive influence in certain regions and in certain circumstances. That in our view is of the very essence of justice. And we are pleased with the principle that is now being almost universally accepted. But here, I desire on behalf of Australia to pay a special tribute to the great and decisive wartime leadership of the United States in the Pacific War.

After the great advantages seized initially by the enemy the handling by the United States of the Pacific War was an epic in brilliance of conception, in ruthless efficiency in execution. MacArthur's exploits especially in the New Guinea campaigns were paralleled by those of the United States Navy under the leadership of men like King and Nimitz and Halsey. Equally great Army and Air leaders like Marshall, Arnold and Kenny and to the gallant servicemen of this country, I pay homage. And also we should never forget the other Pacific nations who played a notable part without which the Pacific War might have ended in total disaster.

Recently MacArthur said that Australia's part in the Pacific War was great and that the world should know this. So far as our homefront is concerned, I might mention that the total value of reciprocal or reverse Land-Lease, expenditure by our people in aid of the United States forces, far exceeded 1,000,000,000 dollars. And our own war effort was total in character, this was only typical of the contribution made from 1939 to 1945, nearly six long years, by Britain and all other members of the British Commonwealth, including India.

In our view the complete elimination of Japanese imperialist militarism is the basic condition of Pacific security. That elimination will involve great changes in Japan's social, political and economics structure. The roots of Japanese militarism are imbedded in totalitarian political, social and economic systems built up by the Japanese ruling classes for the past 70 years. Superficial changes in governmental machinery will not be sufficient. The imposition of controls during a relatively short period of occupation may only promote the resurgence of nationalistic reactions.

Democratization of Japan

Therefore, the occupation of Japan must be maintained with determination and must be sustained until a really democratic and popular regime is fully established. That may involve a lengthy occupation period, but against that must be weighed the danger of a revival of Japanese chauvinism and aggression. Let us never forget that in the Pacific War, American and Australian servicemen suffered cruel ill-treatment at the hands of the Japanese. And for those atrocities and similar conducts, we are taking control of the full account of all those who are found responsible, none being granted special immunity. Any discrimination in favor of the Japanese as distinct from German war criminals will only tend to cause the resurgence of Japanese militarism.

What are the special conditions of Japanese settlement? Numerous Pacific islands are inhabited by primitive peoples, and most of people are not sufficiently developed to protect themselves. Many of them are barely subsisting. Countries like yours and mine must therefore keep a close watch in the Pacific to prevent all Japanese spectres of war from cropping up again. So far as the Pacific is concerned the crucial provisions of the San Francisco Charter are threefold; security provisions, the provisions for economic advancement, including the pledge for full employment, and the provisions for trusteeship of dependent and non-self-governing places.

The economic provisions will help raise standards of living. And the trusteeship provisions should help all peoples to take their part in an ever-increasing degree in a good government for their particular area. That enables us to sum up into three points: (1) The security provisions of the Charter contemplates the signing of agreements by each of the members by which each agrees to contribute certain forces and to make facilities to uphold and keep together the Organization to enable the Organization to use force against any aggressor. It also provides for the supply of readily available air forces to act quickly. These military agreements are to be negotiated on the initiative for securing a security scheme. It is not sufficiently recognized that the security scheme will depend upon the speedy negotiation of these agreements and it is to be hoped that something would be done in the meantime in consistence with these overriding international obligations. (2) The economic provisions of the Charter should tend to divert the destructive and negative tendencies toward war and for the constructive area of economic and social advancement: It will provide for a positive measure for development and will not tolerate even the thought of war. It will determine not to allow anyone to frustrate our hopes for human welfare everywhere in the world. The war which will be waged by all peace loving nations will be the war against unemployment and poverty. And (3) finally there are the important trusteeship provisions. There are communities in the Pacific at present unable to play their proper part in this development. They have not the capital. They cannot protect themselves in a jungle world. The provisions of the Charter declared that whether a territory is placed formally under trusteeship or not, the trustee or parent state is under a solemn duty to regard the interests of the native people as of paramount importance, and to assist in their political as well as in their educational and social development. True the fulfilment of these three obligations depend upon cooperation between all members of the United Nations.

Cooperation Above All

But why cannot the wartime cooperation be continued throughout the postwar period? We all realize that the problems would be most difficult to solve. But we are in it. We are in it, together.

Claire L. Chennault: Ladies and Gentlemen: There have been more misinformation published and spoken about China than about any other country in the world. Some think of China as the land of romance and love, rich in tea and silk. But, actually today they struggle for a bowl of rice. These differences arise chiefly because of the fact that so many articles and books about China are written by people who spend a few days or a few weeks at ports, or paid a short trip into the interior, and have a short interview or so with experts who live in China.

China, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang is a vast territory with an enormous population. It is a little larger than the United States, and has almost three times our population. Nearly one-fourth of all the people in the world are Chinese. But this enormous mass of peoples is not homogeneous, due mainly to the fact that the Chinese have had no common language for many centuries. While the written language can be read and understood in all China, the spoken language is broken up into more than 700 dialects. These dialects often differ as much as English differs from French. During the past decade, one dialect, mandarin, has adopted its official language, and a great unity of the provinces is all that is needed for universal use of this national language.

Geographically, China is divided into a number of distinctive areas, which are distinguished by (boundaries) peculiar to each area. Trade between these areas in the past has consisted mainly of an exchange of commodities, conducted by pack trains, sampans or coastal junks. Until recently there were no railways, highways or airlines connecting these areas, and today there are only a few short (or trunk) railways and highways with very few (freighters). All mobile commodities and personnel, all familiarized communications, must be accomplished by slow-moving sampans or pack trains. Two airlines began operating in China from about 1931 to the present time: One is almost defunct. The other, supported by American capital, as distinguished from German, equipment and personnel continues to operate on regular schedule.

(To be continued)

In Training

Wifie: "W at's the idea of poking the broom in the baby's face this morning?"

Hubby: "I just wanted to get him used to kissing grandpa."

HEIAN LITERATURE

Life and Thoughts of Period Reflected in Works

By T. N.

I

The "Genji Monogatari," because of its incontestable superiority, has echoed its fame throughout the entire world, but we must not permit it to eclipse the importance of other "monogatari" which were produced in the Heian period. Although not as interesting as the celebrated "Genji," one must nevertheless be familiar with them, for they are important in revealing the life and thoughts of that remote but brilliant epoch.

First, it is necessary to understand the world "monogatari." A literal translation would be "things telling," an expression which indicates well the rambling nature of the work but fails to imply the novel-like continuity of the works. Some have described "monogatari" as being character sketches in story form.

Although it is evident that a great many "monogatari" were written in the Heian period, most of them have disappeared and there are, consequently, only eleven "monogatari" extant. Another disadvantage is the uncertainty of the dates of composition of these works. Thus, the dates mentioned in the article are only approximate.

Taketori Monogatari

The "Taketori Monogatari" (870 A.D.), by virtue of its seniority, will be treated first. In this "monogatari" the Japanese mind seems to have taken a fresh flight, or rather to have awakened to a consciousness of its powers, and the remarkable series of "monogatari" or romances, of which the "Taketori" is the earliest example and the type gave a lusture hitherto unknown to the prose literature of Japan.

While it is considered to be too polished to be the first monogatari, it is nevertheless the earliest example now extant. Its priority is evidenced by the fact that in the "Taketori Monogatari" can be discerned traces of foreign influence, a fact which is absent in the subsequent works. There are abundant traces of foreign influences. The supernatural machinery is either Buddhist or Taoist and most of the incidents are borrowed from the opious fairy-lore of China.

"Taketori" means "Bamboo Cutter" and the story concerns itself with a humble but faithful bamboo cutter of modest means and his wife. He one day finds a tiny shining maiden in the crotch of a spring of bamboo. Being childless, they adopt and rear this child whom they call "Kaguya-hime" ("Kaguya" meaning "shining" and "hime" meaning 'young lady of noble birth"). The greater portion of the book deals with the rejection of her many suitors by "Kaguya-hime," now grown into a beautiful maiden. Among the suitors the most distinguished was the Emperor himself. The story ends with the return of Kaguya-hime to her home in the moon, from where she had been exiled because of some sin which she had committed.

There is doubt as to the authorship of the "Taketori Monogatari." The names of two men are offered as authors. One of these is Minamoto Jun, but he is also said to have written the "Utsubo Monogatari" and the "Ochikubo Monogatari," the style of both of which romances is quite different from that of the "Taketori." Thus, as a result of Japanese study on the subject, if is claimed more likely that Soken, the son of the celebrated painter Koseno-Kanaoka, was the author than Minamoto.

Buddhist Theme

The object of the "Taketori Monogatari" seems to be the Buddhist one, with a Taoist tinge, of showing how a fault may be expiated by resistance to temptation. This is shown in Kaguya-hime's rejection of her many suitors. Her loyalty to her earthly parents, which is a mark of filial piety, is an evidence of Confucian influence.

Since most of the material of this story is drawn from Chinese or Sino-Indian sources, scholars have criticized the author of the "Taketori" for lack of originality.

Thus far, the case for Japanese originality looks very dark but there are beams of light which can be shed upon it. In the first place, the fact must be acknowledged that the language in which the work was written was fundamentally Japanese. There are few Chinese words, and even Chinese ideographs are used sparingly. But far more charming and important is this tribute to Japanese originality:

"The art and grace of the story of the Lady Kasuya are Japanese: its unstrained pathos, its natural sweetness, are its own, and in simple charm and purity of thought and language it has no rival in the fiction of the Middle Kingdom (China.)"

In conclusion, the "Taketori Monogatari," while it possesses manifestations of foreign influence, has also betrayed enough originality to merit the honor of being the earliest example of a literature which began with the maturing culture of the nation at the opening of the ninth century, a literature which expressed the life and thought of the people in their own language.

The net monogatari is the "Ise" (890), which, with the single exception of the "Taketori Monogatari," is the oldest specimen of Japanese prose fiction extant. Again, for lack of sufficient information, it is necessary to rely on suppositions and allogations as to the authorship. Fortunately there is but one candidate, a courtier and a prince of blood by the name of Marihira.

The difficulty lies in the fact that Narihira lived about a century before the date when the "Ise Monogatari" was written, but he is supposed to have left diaries on which this work was founded. A review of the circumstances of Narihira's life will explain the nature of this composition. It is said that young Narih'ra was rather a head-strong boy, and early showed a fondness for profligate adventure. History records of him that he was a man of many amours and equally numerous regrets. These episodes in his career the poet loved to narrate in fine prose, we are told, and to ornament with the choicest morsels of his poetic genius. When his book appeared the ladies of the period went crazy over it.

Beautiful Style

The book consists of a number of short chapters which have little connection with each other, except that they all relate incidents in the life of a gay young nobleman of the Heian court.

More specifically, the book consists of some 125 short paragraphs two or three lines each; it also contains poems accompanied by a description of the circumstances under which they were written. It is estimated that the tanka verse in it is esteemed by Japanese scholars as of more than merit, while the prose style is studied as a model by all Japanese writers. The book is a remarkable revelation of the customs and morals of some of the people of the period, and it is here that one discerns a change from the "Taketori."

The next in order is the "Yamato Monogatari" (940) which is regarded as nothing more than an imitation of the "Ise Monogatari." It is a collection of stories adorned with tanka after the manner of the earlier work. "Yamato Monogatari" can be translated to mean "Tales of Japan," for "Yamato" is the name by which Japan was known in the earlier days.

As to its authorship, two names are offered. One is Shigeharu, the son of Narihira, the author of the "Ise," and the other is the Emperor that the author is unkown it is sufficient to know that whichever of the two the author may have been, he was a representative of Court life. The "Yamato" consists of anecdotes about courtiers of the time.

When we come to analyze its contents, and to reject such of them as are rendered unfit for translation, scarcely anything remains—nothing, perhaps, save two or three very simple love-stories.

There is one of these stories, "The Maiden of Umai," which tells of the wooing of a young lady by two ardent suitors, both of whom were alike in years, alike in face, in figure and in stature. The maiden decided to accept the wooing of him that loved her the more dearly, but she discovered that they both loved her with the same love. After making many attempts, in vain, to choose between the two highly eligible suitors, she jumps into the river crying:

"Enough, enough! Yon swiftly
flowing wave
Shall free my soul from her long
anxious strife:
Men call fair Settsu's stream the
stream of life,
But in that stream shall be the
maiden's grave."

(To Be Continued)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Democracy

To the Editor:

According to Aristotle, democracy is the perverted form of the third form of government, which he called "polity" or "constitutional government," the rule of the majority of the free and equal citizens, as opposed to monarchy and aristocracy, the rule respectively of an individual and of a minority consisting of the best citizens. Aristotle's restriction of "democracy" to bad popular government, i.e. mob-rule, or, as it has sometimes been called, "ochlocracy" was due to the fact that the Athenian democracy had in his day degenerated far below the ideals of the 5th century, when it reached its zenith under Pericles.

Since Aristotle's day the word has resumed its natural meaning, but democracy in modern times is a very different thing from what it was in its best days in Greece and Rome. The Greek states were what are known as "city-states," the characteristic of which was that all the citizens could assemble together in the city at regular intervals for legislative and other purposes. This sovereign assembly of the people was known at Athens as the Ecclesia, at Sparta as the Apella, at Rome variously as the Comitia Centuriata or the Concilium Plebis. But direct democracy is naturally impossible today except in the very smallest states. Thus the essense of modern representative government is that the people do not govern themselves, but periodically elect those who shall govern on their behalf.

B.T.